

marking his 100th hour as Presiding Officer over the U.S. Senate.

The awarding of this Golden Gavel is particularly special, as Senator COATS is retiring at the end of this Congress. It was Senator COATS' desire to win a Golden Gavel before his departure. He has achieved this honor through dedication and the willingness to assist with presiding whenever possible.

It is with sincere appreciation that I announce to the Senate the latest recipient of the Golden Gavel Award—Senator DAN COATS of Indiana.

TRANSFER OF LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES FROM TVA TO THE FOREST SERVICE

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about an issue that is of great importance to my state. For over 30 years the Tennessee Valley Authority has administered a parcel of land in Kentucky called Land Between the Lakes. For those of you who have not had the pleasure of visiting this region, Land Between the Lakes is used for recreational and educational activities and for pure enjoyment of the land's beauty.

In 1961 TVA proposed to President Kennedy that land between Lake Barkley and Kentucky Lake be established as a national recreation area. In 1963 that proposal became a reality. Initially, TVA was to administer Land Between the Lakes for about 10 years as a temporary demonstration project after which permanent administration would be determined. Though no formal proceedings were held to determine who should administer Land Between the Lakes it has been the custom and practice of Congress to provide annual appropriations to TVA for Land Between the Lakes.

TVA has invested years in creating a program that meets the needs of all Land Between the Lakes visitors. According to the Administration Land Between the Lakes is "the hub of tourism and recreation industry that annually generates \$400 million in economic activity in nine contiguous counties." TVA has the equipment, it has the resources and it has employees to do the job correctly. TVA has a vested interest in protecting the integrity of the land, a vested interest like the original landowners who want to assure their land in Kentucky receives the upmost care and protection. And Mr. President, people in the Commonwealth of Kentucky have deep cultural ties to the land. Land Between the Lakes is not just another recreation area—it is a part of family history. Kentuckians gave up their rights to property that had been in their family for generations, so the whole world would have the opportunity to enjoy Land Between the Lakes and its natural resources.

Creation of Land Between the Lakes as a national recreation area was not without incident. But over the years TVA has proven itself as a worthy guardian of one of Kentucky's most

precious resources. Land Between the Lakes is a place for both the young and old, Kentuckians and visitors to our state to appreciate nature in its purest form. TVA is keeping a promise made to the original land owners to conserve, protect and keep the land in its natural state.

Mr. President, a provision of this bill transfers the administrative authority of Land Between the Lakes to the National Forest Service if Congress does not appropriate \$6 million to manage the recreation area. But in Kentucky, we believe if it isn't broken don't fix it. The people of Kentucky who sacrificed their family land to create Land Between the Lakes do not want this transfer to occur. They cannot understand why people in Washington want to take away TVA's administrative authority of Land Between the Lakes when Kentuckians are happy with the status quo, and I'm having a hard time explaining why people who don't live in Kentucky are making this decision. It doesn't make sense to my constituents and I agree.

If Congress is willing to appropriate \$6 million for Land Between the Lakes for the Forest Service, then it's sending a clear message that it supports continued funding for Land Between the Lakes. If Congress intends to fund Land Between the Lakes then it makes sense to fund it through TVA, an established and successful route of management.

Who administers Land Between the Lakes may not be an issue of national importance, but for Kentuckians it is a matter of pride and honor in protecting their land. For the last couple of years we've all heard how important it is to give local communities the power to make decisions that directly affect their lives. When it's in Congress' best interest, they're all for giving local communities the power to make their own decisions. But for Kentuckians who gave up their land to help create Land Between the Lakes, Congress believes it knows better what's in their best interest.

This provision threatens the integrity of the land and the integrity of the people of Kentucky. My fellow Kentuckians have never been shy about letting me know what is best for them and I've never been afraid to listen. Transferring administrative authority of Land Between the Lakes away from TVA is a bad move. The proposal of this transfer has caused an emotional response and divided communities. It does not represent the best interest of Land Between the Lakes, the original landowners' families, nor the people of Kentucky.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, September 14, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,548,258,444,676.13 (Five trillion, five hundred forty-eight billion, two hundred fifty-eight million, four

hundred forty-four thousand, six hundred seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents).

Five years ago, September 14, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,387,136,000,000 (Four trillion, three hundred eighty-seven billion, one hundred thirty-six million).

Ten years ago, September 14, 1988, the federal debt stood at \$2,597,643,000,000 (Two trillion, five hundred ninety-seven billion, six hundred forty-three million).

Fifteen years ago, September 14, 1983, the federal debt stood at \$1,354,836,000,000 (One trillion, three hundred fifty-four billion, eight hundred thirty-six million).

Twenty-five years ago, September 14, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$461,118,000,000 (Four hundred sixty-one billion, one hundred eighteen million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,087,140,444,676.13 (Five trillion, eighty-seven billion, one hundred forty million, four hundred forty-four thousand, six hundred seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents) during the past 25 years.

DR. MARIAFRANCA MORSELLI

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the life work of Dr. Mariafranca Morselli.

In 1964, it was our good fortune that Dr. Morselli joined the Maple Research team at the University of Vermont. She has been a family friend and an informal advisor to me for decades.

Her research has considerably helped the Maple Syrup Industry to improve production methods and the quality and maple products. This work has been invaluable to my home state.

Vermont is the largest producer of maple syrup in the United States. There are approximately 2000 sugarmakers in the state and the industry provides about 4000 jobs in Vermont. Maple sugaring is critical to maintaining the beauty of the working landscape of Vermont, providing added income to help family farms stay in business.

We take great pride in the worldwide acclaim for the quality and taste of Vermont maple products.

Dr. Morselli is a pioneer. She received her doctoral degree in Natural Sciences and Botany from the University of Milan, Italy in 1946, and taught in a college in Milan. After working in both Italy and the United States, she settled in Vermont to continue her research.

In 1983, she was the first woman to receive the Outstanding Service Award in research by the North American Maple Syrup Council. In 1988, she received three awards, each time as the first female recipient: the Research Service Award from the International Maple Syrup Institute; the Maple Syrup Person of the Year Award from the Vermont Maple Industry; and the Maple Syrup Producer of the Year Award from the Vermont Maple Sugar

Makers' Association. In 1991, Dr. Morselli was the first woman to be inducted into the American Maple Hall of Fame.

She also volunteers her time in activities related to improving education at all levels for women in math and science. She has been appointed to the Governor's Commission on Women and to the Vermont Developmental Disabilities Council. In recognition of her commitment to the role of women in academia, upon her retirement from the University of Vermont, students and colleagues established "The Mariafranca Morselli Leadership Award." The award is given yearly to an undergraduate woman who has made special contribution as a scholar and in advancing equity for women.

Mariafranca has incredible energy. In fact, in 1985, the Burlington Professional Women honored her as one of Vermont's Most Exciting Women.

She never slows down. Earlier this month, Governor Dean of Vermont appointed Dr. Morselli to the state Affirmative Action Council.

I applaud her tireless efforts to improve the world in which we live. I am proud to call Dr. Mariafranca Morselli my friend. I also want to mention how much her friendship meant to my late mother, Alba Leahy. My mother always enjoyed her conversation with Dr. Morselli. She especially enjoyed them because she could use her native tongue, Italian.

I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of my remarks an article from the Burlington Free Press be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Burlington Free Press, Sept. 7, 1998]

SCIENTIST CONTINUES ACTIVIST DUTIES
DEAN APPOINTS RETIRED EDUCATOR TO
ADVISORY COUNCIL
(By Susan Green)

As the sole female on the faculty of the University of Vermont's botany department for almost 25 years, Mariafranca Morselli was determined to give her gender a boost.

Gov. Howard Dean has appointed the South Burlington resident to the Affirmative Action Council, a 15-member advisory board that examines issues of equal opportunity for minorities in the state.

"She's a tremendous asset," Dean said of the 75-year old Morselli, who is a native of Italy. "I recognize her important efforts to advance women in the field of science."

The Milan-born educator also advanced Vermont's maples for more than two decades, from 1964 through 1988, as a research professor familiar with the trees and the people who tap them. After she retired from teaching, Morselli continued her involvement with the industry through projects for the North American Maple Syrup Council. In 1991, she became the only woman ever elected to the National Maple Museum Hall of Fame.

"When I first started, I felt quite humble," she said of her foray into the largely male world of maple production. "Vermonters did not pay much attention to a scientist who is a woman who came from another country. But I was working for them and got their trust."

During an otherwise privileged childhood, Morselli adopted a feminist perspective because her mother was "a society belle who imparted a stern sense of duty in life and work," she said.

With her husband-to-be, Mario, she came to the United States just after World War II. Although not romantically attached at the time, they both taught at an Illinois college: His field was chemistry, before he turned to writing about military history; hers were zoology and botany.

The couple moved to Italy and married in 1949. They returned to America eight years later, living in New York and skiing in Stowe.

The purchase of a Danville farm in 1959 provided the impetus for the Morsellis to make Vermont their full-time home in the early 1960's. They have three grown daughters, including state archaeologist Giovanna Peebles, and four grandchildren.

Morselli, who is chairwoman of the American Association of University Women's public policy committee and serves as environmental coordinator for the League of Women Voters, is constantly on the go. In her spacious condo near Kennedy Drive, the phone keeps ringing and the fax is always humming.

"I have tremendous energy," she said, referring to her extensive community service. "I think it comes from my Yankee/northern Italian stock."

The other clue to Morselli's activism might be her sense of free will. "I always told my students, 'You are your destiny,'" she said.

Beyond that, "I love my work. I love my husband. I love my family. Love has been the motif of my life."

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, 1998 is a very special year for celebrating Hispanic roots in New Mexico. This year we are commemorating the 400th anniversary of the first permanent Settlement in the Southwest, which took place in the Española Valley near San Juan Pueblo of New Mexico in 1598.

Dozens of meaningful and beautiful events have already been held in honor of this anniversary. I participated in a particularly stirring event at the San Gabriel Chapel in Española last spring. The Spanish Mayor of Española, Richard Lucero, organized a very special event with Governor Earl Salazar of San Juan Pueblo and Governor Walter Dusheno of Santa Clara Pueblo to unveil the design for a commemorative stamp featuring the San Gabriel Chapel and the "Spanish Settlement of the Southwest—1598." This is 22 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

The Governors and the Mayor exchanged stories about the importance of their respective cultures to each other. All those present were moved by the stories of lasting friendships formed on baseball fields, and marriages between Indians and Hispanics. There were also strong expressions of Hispanic and Indian intent to keep forging their futures together, along with the Anglo culture. I wish those meaningful stories and moments could have been enjoyed first hand by more New Mexicans.

In July, I was back in Española for annual fiesta and the official first sale of the United States commemorative stamp. This starkly beautiful stamp has done more than I first imagined to bring a new unity to the historic Española Valley. Both the Spanish and Indian cultures in this valley have openly expressed and celebrated the positive aspects of bringing two distinct cultures together.

The Quarto Centenario, or 400th Anniversary, is a most vital and memorable commemorative year for New Mexicans and for our nation. New Mexico's newspapers are reporting many of the historical details of the early Spanish colonization of the Southwest. Educators and museums are providing many opportunities to revisit our state history through music, dance, and lectures.

The Archdiocese of Santa Fe has recently published "Four Hundred Years of Faith." This fascinating review of the critical role of the Catholic Church in shaping the culture of New Mexico is well told and beautifully illustrated, including photographs of all the Catholic Churches in New Mexico.

Don Juan de Oñate, the original Spanish colonizer, was accompanied by the Sons of St. Francis who walked into northern New Mexico with Oñate in 1598. As described in the book from the Archdiocese, "What resulted from the first struggles was nothing less than the birth of New Mexico culture and Catholicism that can truly be called indigenous to this land. The reconciliation between the Spanish and Indian people produced a faith capable of adapting to different circumstances, as well as being inclusive of the many different peoples already present and those that would follow."

"The eminent Pueblo scholar Professor Joe Sando has written of these positive accomplishments. He notes that the Pueblo Indians have fared much better under the Spanish than the Indians on the East Coast of the United States. There are no Indian markets in Boston or New York. Their Indian culture was pretty well destroyed. In New Mexico, Indian culture still flourishes."

Spain has also been an active participant in the Quarto Centenario. The Vice President of Spain, Francisco Alvarez-Cascos, and the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, Antonio de Oyarzabal, and their delegation visited key Spanish historic sites in New Mexico last spring.

This Spanish delegation traveled to Española and San Juan Pueblo, where Oñate's original expedition established the first Spanish settlement in the Southwest. A powerful reconciliation meeting was held with New Mexico Pueblo Indian leaders at San Juan Pueblo.

At this historic meeting, Indian leaders stressed the beneficial aspects of Spanish settlement, like art, agriculture, trading, government, and the